RICH'S IMPROVEMENT La Bella Powdes-Pacov Cock,

> BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world.
>
> Sole Manufacturers for thirden years,
> Nos. 144 and 145 Water st., N. Y.

LEARY & Co.'s FALL FASHION .- The subscribers will offer Twis Day, Sept. 1, in accordance with their quar-Drly custom, the Fall Style of 'Gentlemen's Hars. Our cus-tomers and the public generally, we think will be perticularly pleased with the style and quality of the ida's introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surnessed. has never been surposed.

N. B.—We offer different goods, of the same style, at differ-

LEARY & Co., Amor ilouse, Broadway. CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS AT GENIN'S. -The Fall show of Children's Fancy Hats at GENIN's Inwest store, is omescally bitilized and diversified. The imported styles are supports and there is a great valety from the Genin factory, which will be found peculiarly becoming to juvenile faces.

GENIN No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

FALL STYLE OF HATS .- Gentlemen are requested to examine LEASK's Fall HAYS, which cannot be excelled for taste and durability and which are sold at the sausal los price of 83. LEASK, (is e Rafferty & Leask,) corner of Char-ham and Peerl sta.

MEALIO'S FALL STYLE OF HATS LIGHT, BURABLE, AND OF A SUPERIOR FINISH.

Corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

THE PRESENT STYLE.-Every season has its etgies, and perticularly in HATS. The HAT of last year would be an abon instee now. You must keep up with the spirit of progress. KNOX corner Breadway and Futton st., and No. 533 Broadway, is the leader of the ton in HATS.

50,000 GOLD-BORDERED and TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES AS great bargains; Lace and Muslin Curtains from auditor; Browatel es. Saim De Laines, Cornies, Banda, Pina Brasers, Buff and White Lineaus, Sade Trimmings, Up-lotatory Goods, at prices defring competition. The public are juyited to call and examine before pur flastic, juyited to call and examine before pur flastic.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS Splendid English Brussle 8; per yard; 50 000 yards of bean-tiful logram at 3; 6, 4; and 5; per yard. Floor Oil. CLOTHS at 2/6, 3/ and 4/ per yard, at the great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 9: Sowery. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-

weekly Auction Salle of Stocks and Bosts This Day (Thursday) at 12 o'clock, at the Merchanter Exchange For further particulars see his advertisement in another claims. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broades. GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for

sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Retucus, Necklaces, Tallet Cases, Jet Bracelets, Traveling Backets, Fans, Perfumery and Scope; as of every variety of Toys Dolls and Gennes, at ROGERS'S Fancy Backet, 449 Breadway CHERRY VALLEY FEMALE ACADEMY.-Winter

J. A. Powler, Principals, Cherry Valley, N. Y. " THE OLD PLACE."-We have now on hand, at our celebrated old s and a stock of Fall and Winter CLOTHING, uneurpassed for style and chapness by any other house in the trade.

DEVLIN & JESSUP, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., cor. Nassau. CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, have just opened and now in store, a large and splendid lot of Rich Brussels Carpers, at 8, per yard. Other Carpers equally low. Peresson & Humphier. No 379 Broadway.

JET GOODS—JET and GOLD JEWELRY, in great variety. Also, Parasolv, Combs. Fans, Brushes, Hage, Purses, &c., at the Jewelry and Fancy Goods Store of Osnoras, Board-man & Towasked, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

CITY TRADE.—Our large stock of FALL and WISTER CLOTHING for City Trade is open for inspection. It will be found to contain a larger variety of new and stylish Garments than we have ever got up. Frices uniformly low. D. Devlin & Co., Nos. 298, 239, and 260 Brosdway.

SPECIALTIES.-Our new styles of STREET or

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-We have the pleasure of at neuncing to our friends and customers that we are necreasing our mesufactoring department with all possible dis-patch. The introduction of our improved Machines, runnin althouse speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work authorities speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work loss day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly.

LM. Singer & Co., No. 323 Brostway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

English French, Orman and American
Facty Goods, Novelties, and Toys,
No. 345 Broadway. BELLS! BELLS!-MENEELY'S celebrated BELLS

of all descriptions, on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & Co., No. 116 Broadway. AUCTION PURCHASES .- French China Tea Sets, Dining Sets, Vacce, Cups and Scucers, Terra Cotta, Parian Figures Bleek anton China Glassware, Chamber Sets, &c., at very low prices. Davis Collamone, No. 447 Broadway, most Grand-et

PIANOS.-Horace Waters's Pianos, baving in PHANOS.—HOTRCE WRITERS FIANOS, DAVING III their improvement of action and over strings a lough of scale and power of tone (equal to the Grand Planos; T. G. bert & Co.'s Pixxos with or without the Hollan, Hallett & Cumstoo's Pixxos; Woodward & Brown's; Jacob Chickerings Pixxos, and those of rive of the best New-York makes; new 64 octave Pixxos for \$150. Second-hand Pixxos of all varieties at great bargeloss-prices from \$50 to \$100. Pixxos for reat and rent allowed on purchase. Pixxos for sale on monthly payments. Sole agency of S. D. & H. W. Smith's Micropions. (tuned to the equal temperament.) Each instrument guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

Churches, manufactories and families requiring

teady, powerful and smokeless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one fourth of the expense of candles or burning duid, are
lowited to examine and user my
PATEAT FOUNTAIN LAMPS AND FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamoffress should have one.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF, No. 30 Frankfort-st.

LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE, at

greatly reduced prices. Buyers are invited to examine of stock before purch-sing elsewhere. Bichands, Kingsland & Co., Manufactory, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York. Dr. S. S. Firen, author of "Six Lectures on

Communition," &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sanday axcepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Assistant Phenomenal Consultation from and Families. Consultation from CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS and TOUPEES

stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private apartments for applying his tamous Dyr., the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of Wice and Tourens are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House. Holloway's Pills cure any case of Weakness,

Debility and Lowness of Spirits. They invigorate the system and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, No 50 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and No 24 Strand, London, and by all druggests, at 25 cents, 62; cents, and \$1 per box. Wies! Wies!! Wies!!!
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DVE, WIES AND TOUPEES.

The best in the world, the admiration of compoisseurs, the carry of imitators. Bold and applied at No. 233 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees to America. Also, Batchelou's Moldavia Ceram, for preserving the balt.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE-PUMP AND FIRE-ENGINE lapted to any and all situations, misuafactured and sold by Carv & Brainers, Brockport, N. Y.

J. C. CARY, Office No. 240 Broadway, N. Y. FROM TAMPICO.

From The N. O. Picayune, 2014.

By the arrival of the schooner Red Fox, Capt. Shisa from Tampico, yesterday, we have papers thence

the 1st inst.

They are filled with reports of the proceedings there consequent on the flight of Santa Anna, and the procedamation of a new Government. The news of these events was received with considerable excitement, but Gen. Cassiova had sufficient influence to maintain quiet and order, till after 8 o'clock on the night of the 84th, when the fire-bells were rung and the people sum-

mored out upon the parade.

Gen. Casanova, however, was seen on the spot, and Gen. Casanova however, was seen on the spot, and succeeded in inducing the people to disperse, promising to summon to meet on the following day to decide on the course they should pursue. This was accordingly done, authorities and people met and unanimonally adopted the plan of Avults, and acknowledged the new order of things established in the metropolis, taking corresponding local measures. Gen. Casanova's is the first signature to the new proclamation. On the same day he issued an address to the citizens, in which he engaged as a seldier to support public order, and to recognize and pay obedience to whatever Government might be chosen by the nation.

In like manner he issued an address to the troops, in which he says: "As soldiers of the nation we must "recognize and support the Government adopted by "the nation. "The army neither deliberates nor "discusses: its mission is to sustain order and laws." The troops accordingly proceeded to profess their adherence to the new order of things, as at the same time did all other public officers.

The troops accordingly proceeded to profess their adherence to the new order of things, as at the same time did all other public officers.

The tariff of Ceballos was at once proclaimed, and thus without the slightest disorder the State of Tamanlipas passed from its late subjection to the rule of Santanna, and, by the way, from bearing his name instead of Tampico, its former one, which it has released of Tampico, its former one, which it has released. The new Governor of Tamaulipas, appointed by Gea. Carrera, is Sefor D Juan Francisco Villagania.

## New York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1855.

dress changed, should in all cases give their present Post-Office, and specify which edition, whether Daily, Semi-Weskiy, or Weskiy, and club subscribers should give date of subscription. This would frequently prevent delay.

M M HURD, No. 21 Wall-st., BRIDGEFORT, SERVES THE DAILY TRIBUXE at 10 o'clock A. M.

The sliding scale of the Cattle market took a slide down yesterday until it reached the mark of two or three weeks ago, a state of things tast cattle brokers call excessively dull Burchers, however, seemed to enjoy the matter, being able to buy the best cattle at 10 cents a pound net, There were upward of three thousand bullocks in the pens, and a good many very good ones, as well as some good for nothing for ford. On reference to cur catale market report the cause of the decline in price will at once be apparent. There were received during the last week, at the several places of sale for the supply of this City and the towns adjoining, six thousand two two hundred and eighty five beef cattle; without counting several lots that we heard of as going direct from the farmer to the butcher. This we think is a greater number than was ever before received n one week for the consumption of this or any other city in this country. Estimating the weight of these 6,285 bullocks at an average of only 550 lbs. each, we have 3,456,750 pounds of beef; a supply quite beyond the consumption of the City, in a fresh state, and still at the price it sold for we do not understand how butchers can afford to pack it. The cattle at the moderate calculation of \$50 a head will make \$314,250 for the week's transactions. In addition to this supply of beef, 17 875 sheep and lambs went to the shambles during the week.

The steamship America, from Liverpool, had not arrived at Halifax when we went to press this morning. She is in her twelfth day out. The steamship Washington, which sailed from Southsmpton on the 12th inst, is fully due at this port. The steamship George Law, from Aspinwall, and the Star of the West, from San Juan, with advices from California to the 5th inst.-eighteen days later-are now about due.

The proceedings of the Republican and Whig Conventions, which convened at Syracuse yesterterday, are brought down to a late hour last evening. The Committee on Nominations had not fully agreed upon a ticket, nor was the one on resolutions ready to report. Both reports, however, it was expected would be ready at an early hour this morning, and both we venture to predict will be of a character to give satisfaction to the great Republican party of the entire State.

Dr. M. Lindley Lee of Fulton, Oswego County, was yesterday nominated for Senator by the Republicans of the XXth Senate District.

THE TELEGRAPH ON RAILROADS.

For the purposes of ordinary business the convenience and utility of the Electric Telegraph are now as universally understood and appreciated as its wonderful achievments are commonplace every-day affairs. But there is another use of this admirable agent which is by no means so well known either to those immedistely interested or to the public at large, and to which we desire to call attention. We refer to the employment of the telegraph in the working of railroads, as a means of securing unity, promptness, and above all safety in the running of trains.

So far as we are aware, the only railroad in this country which habitually and constantly employs the telegraph is the New-York and Erie, which at its own expense has erected wires along its entire line. The expense of putting up this telegraph was some \$50,000, and the cost of operating it is about \$30,000 a year; yet the Superintendent, Mr. Me-Collum, states that the value of the services renconstant control over all the trains in his division, and it frequently happens that every train is running under special orders transmitted by the telegraph. Indeed, whenever any train is more than ten minutes out of time, the fact and the cause of the delay are at once reported to the General Superintendent for his action. Thus every employee on the road is held to instant accountability for any delay occasioned by his fault.

The road has its own signals and forms of dispatches, combining accuracy with brevity. The utmost caution is employed in acting upon dispatches, and no conductor is allowed to start his train from a station in obedience to a special order till he has given the signal which means that he understands he is to go on, and has received a reply telling him that he is right. All the rules for telegraph operations are printed and bound in a small volume, which also contains all the abreviations and signals in use, except the cipher employed between the General Superintendent and the Division Superintendents, in cases where secret messages are expedient.

On the Eric Road, where for most of the distance there is but a single track, the failure of one train to meet another at the regular passing place not only involves delay to the two trains, but to all others of an inferior class. Such derangement in the time of the numerous trains formerly occurred very frequently, and proved a serious source of annoyance and inconvenience to passengers, as well as of great loss and embarrassment to the Company. But by the use of the telegraph, and a judicious system connected with it, these delays are in a great measure prevented, and the trains kept moving with entire safety.

If the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company had had a telegraph connected with their road. and under their control, the conductors of the trains that met at Burlington could have been directed to pass at the switch near the place where the accident occurred. The risk of collision would have thus been avoided and the backing of the train rendered unnecessary. All those lives might have been saved by the small expense of a telegraph line along the

The Camden and Amboy Company, we perceive, have recently published a report exonerating the conductor and engineer from all blame for that terrible accident, because they followed instructions. The rules of this road provide that when a train fails to arrive at the passing place at the proper time the other train arriving, whether on time or not, is not required to wait for the delayed train, but both are allowed | there to be stamped "New-York, Aug. 15," so as to

se fortunate as not to come in collision, one of them must back to the nearest switch and saffer the other to pass. Of course they are directed to proceed with caution; but the ideas of engineers in regard to what constitutes caution may differ very essentially from the views of other trudent men, their habits and education being the reverse of those calculated to make them very timid. Is it surprising that under such a system of management, we are so frequently called to chronicle the sad recitals of railroad accidents? But the Camden and Amboy Road is not the only one worked by such abourd rules. In proof of this take the following from the running regulations of the New-York Central Road, similar, we presume, to those of fifty others:

"Passenger trains going eastward until they arrive at Syracuse) will be eatilled to the track till they are differen minutes behind time, after which they will be no more entitled to the track, than any passenger train which they may expect to meet. In such the both trains will bee me irre, ular and will proceed very carefully, (ending a man shead around curves to see their way clear,) expecting to meet each other. In case of meeting between branches, the train nearest the branch, will back out."

Could anything be more absurd, when the whole matter can be so easily remedied by the use of the telegraph, which would not only lessen danger, but gain time, and, what is still better, save the passengers from the dread of a

But it is not alone in the movement of trains that the telegraph is so valuable an auxiliary for railroad purposes. Nine-tenths of the delays which ecur originate from the want of proper exertions on the part of employees on the trains. On the Erie Road hourly dispatches are sent to the General Superintendent giving the position of all passenger trains; and daily reports of all the freight trains, their position and number of cars, and whether loaded or empty. Thus a party interested in the arrival of cattle, can be informed exactly where they are at the moment, and when they will probably arrive. Every accident is also known at headquarters as soon as it happens, and orders sent at once to afford relief. These are some of the uses of the telegraph, but they form only a small part of the general advantages derived from it. Most of the difficulties which occur on rail, roads may be prevented, removed, or modified, by prompt action, and in a majority of cases this can only be secured by resort to the telegraph.

The danger of a collision from the meeting of trains, would be removed by the construction of a double track, but not the danger of rear co lisions, which the history of railroads both in Europe and in this country has proved to be equally disastrous in their effects. In fact the superintendents, and officers generally, of the Erie Road think it would be almost impossible for them to do its immense and constantly increasing business, even with a double track all the way, without a telegraph, because both tracks would be encumbered with freight trains, which would have to stand half of the time upon turnouts, waiting for passenger trains; in their turn liable to be waiting at the next station.

As germane to this interesting subject we extract, in conclusion, the following from the general instructions for running trains on this read, under orders by telegraph:

"Conductors must not leave a Station when directed

"Conductors must not keave a Station when directed to run by special order, without having the same in writing in their possession, which must always be read by the Engineer before starting.

"Trains when moved by special order, will always approach a stopping place on the supposition that another train is to be met.

"When a meeting place is to be made for trains moving in contrary directions, the right to run shall be made certain, justice and defined, without regard to time. Should you from any cause be unable to make your running time, you will, as soon as you discover such to be the case, leave your flagman to warn the approaching train ahead of which you have been ordered to run, and you will put your train upon the first switch you reach, and there remain until you have received orders to proceed, or until you can go ahead.

the Conductor and Engineer of a fast train, that is ruthing behind a slow train by special order, shall be notified of the fact in writing, of the time at which the slow train left the last telegraph station."

With all the officers of the road under a sort of dered by it is more than \$100,000 a year. By its military discipline, and with such instructions means each Division Superintendent maintains a transmitted by telegraph, wonder ceases regarding the ability of the Eric Road to transact such an extensive business; but it is surprising that the managers of every road do not avail themselves of the same facilities. In view therefore of the want of spontaneity on their part in adopting such an essential agent of mercy and economy, we entreat our Legislatures, one and all, to render it obligatory upon them.

> THE HINDERANCE TO POSTAL REFORM. The great obstacle in the way of obtaining reform in our Postal system is established usage. Precedent holds undisputed sway in all our public offices. In almost every department of usiness there is change, progress, but there is seldom any improvement made in the Governmental machine. Officeholders are not often inventors. They are sometimes able to devise means for increasing their own compensation, but that is about as far as they ever get. And in no Department of the Government do the people feel the effect of this devotion to precedent as much as in the Post-Office, because its Briaresn arms are extended to every nook and corner of our vast country. It is not alone in the robbery committed under the name of the "franking privi-'lege," the enormity of which we have only half illustrated in our articles on the subject; but it is in the robbery of what Franklia characterized as equivalent to cash, viz: time. Of this every man who commits a letter to the care of the mail is robbed-not only of hours, but whole days. In vain has almost every paper in the country complained of the want of speed in the transmission of the mails. In vain have they sought to quicken the pace of the old land turtle by heaping coals of fire on his back. He still crawls, treading in the same footsteps he did when he first started on his journey.

We have already afforded our readers a partial insight into the mole of mailing a letter; let us give an islustration, showing still further the inadequacy of the existing system. We will suppose that Mr. J lives on Fifth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, within a few minutes' walk of the upper station of the Harlem Railroad. He wishes to say to his father at Katona station, fifty miles up the road, that the family will come up to-morrow, and he wants the coachman to meet them at the station at 6 o'clock. He only thinks of this half an hour before the last train goes up, but there is ample time; he can write the note, put it in a stamped envelope, and send it to the station in time for the cars; but he cannot get it in the mail because it has not gone through the routine. It should have been sent to the Pest-Office, four miles down town. to proceed until they meet, and if they should be | show that it had passed official inspection, and that

fact must also be entered upon the official account of "letters sent," which afterward has to be transcribed and sent to Washington to be stored away among other official documents, to prove it was sent and that the postage was paid by a three-cent stamp. Beside the stamping and entering, a bill has to be made out, officially informing the Postmaster at Katona that on the 15th day of August. A. D. 1855, a letter was sent from the Post Office at New York City, upon which the postage had been " paid by stamps " to the full amount of three cepts. This bill is then, with the letter, put into a wrapper and directed " Katona, N. Y.," the Y perbaps, in the extreme hurry of the moment, is made so much like a J that the sorter who puts it in the bag mistakes it for New-Jersey, and sends it off in that direction for a week of extra travel. But if it reaches its proper destination, it is to be un, wrapped of its superfluous covering and compared with its post-bill before delivery, and that bill afterward must be entered upon " account of mails received," and both bill and account sent to the office at Washington.

This case, bad as it is, may be, often is, still worse. The same family having occasion to send a letter to the same destination, deposit it in one of the Government boxes near their residence full six hours before the mail closes, and it could and should be taken to the near-by railroad station by the person who opens the box, and simply dropped in a bag, which could go up by any train, and the letters could be sorted by the baggage-master, and delivered without ceremony to every postmaster along the route. But, no! it is taken from the bex down to the Post-Office, where it arrives half an hour before the time for the wagon to leave for the cars, but the letter cannot go forward to-day, because "the mail is closed." And so it is with every mail that leaves this City-it is "closed" from half an hour to four hours before its departure. That is, every letter that is not lucky enough to reach the Post-Officewhere fogyism sits with its feet glued to the antiquated footsteps of its predecessors-before the time fixed by "regulations" for the mail to close, it must lie over until the next day.

The case related a while since in THE TRIBUNE of the French lady who was compelled to stop in her mid-journey because she was not provided with a properly cut piece of paper, tied with red tane, called a passport, was sufficiently preposterous: but of how much more importance is it that every man, woman, and child in this country is compelled to stop every day on the journey of life to conform to the routine that holds in check our whole correspondence. If it were a necessary delay we would not say a word, but it is not; for all this lumbering machinery of stamping, wrapping, and making post-bills, and keeping accounts, except for 'registered letters," should be utterly abolished, and all that should be required to insure a letter going to Boston by the four-o'clock train should be to drop it in the bag at the Post-Office, or at Capal-street, or Thirty-second-street, at any time of day up to the very moment of starting. If the writer does not put his letter into a sufficient wrapper, and give it a sufficient direction, that is his business, and not that of the Post-Office Department. All that is requisite, or rather all that should be requisite, is that he should pay the postage; and all that is requisite for the Department to do is to carry and deliver the letter in the least possible time. Do away with all the lumbering machinery that is worse than useless, and in eight and a half hours from the time a letter was written here it could be delivered to the person addressed in Boston. There is no need that it should ever enter either Post-Office, here or there. Why should it? If put in the Boston bag at the railroad station, all the letters could be assorted into small bags on the road ready for a messenger who would stand waiting at the B ston station, and hurry them off to the receiving places of the letter deliverers, who would hurry them away to their owners in less time than it usually takes to go through the routine at the Post-Office. This is only what the expressmen do, and it is a fact that we can get a large trunk delivered in a remote part of the city in far less time than we can a letter by the same train. Why? The trunk is free-it is not compelled to go through antiquated formalities-it has paid its fare, and it is ready for its owner. Even if it arrive at midnight, its owner is not, as in case of a letter, obliged to wait till morning before he can look

at its contents. Free the Post-Office from the incubus of the franking privilege-relieve it from the enormous expense of useless "blanks and twine," and the transportation of the tuns of useless lumber which those blanks make-dispense with all the wasted labor of filling up those blanks-let the mail be carried with the same speed that an individual can travel, and letters delivered as quickly as his baggage-and let the whole be conducted with only ordinary business sagacity, and the United State Post Office will carry newspapers free and letters for three cents, and clear a million of dollars

Shall we ever have this most important of all the departments of Government so improved that it will be of any benefit to the people? As it is now, it is an unreliable piece of machinery that we are obliged to use because the old turtle is so fixed in its tracks that it will not crawl out of the way and let progress go past. If nothing more can be done, in mercy let us have an open bag for the cities, north and south, into which we can drop letters up to the last moment before starting, and let those letters be delivered as soon as they reach their destination; and from the neighboring cities let us, we pray, receive letters with the same facitity, and every business man will cry "Great is the improvement in the United States Post-Office Department-it has taken one step-not backward."

Mr. Stephen Arnold Douglas is delivering peeches in the West, in which he sets forth the wonder ul discovery that the Abolition sgitation is the result of British intrigues, aided by British money profusely scattered for the purpose of breaking down the great republican experiment, and rendering weaker and less dangerous the commercial and political rivalry of this country. Mr. Douglas, however, does not state what amount of British money was applied in the work of robbing the Free States of everything secured to them by the Missouri Compromise-a robbery which has done more to deepen and intensify the Abelition sgitation than any other event within our recollection. We hope Mr. Douglas will hasten to make all the revelations in his power on this interesting point. It would also be worth while to know through

Senator frem Illinois continue his startling disclosures? Let us have light:

The N. Y. Times, seeking to discredit our special correspondent at Paris, allege positively that he had once reported the death of Mr. Muson, the United States Minister at that capital, who is still living. This being false, we called on The N. Y. Times for a refraction, and now that journal attempts to make out its esse by quoting a telegraphic annour cement from Washingt in which appeared in our columns in January last, to the effect that the Administration had received intelligence of Mr. Mason's death from the United States Consul at Havre. What has that to do with the accusation of The N. Y. Times against our Paris correspondent ' Because the Consul at Havre happens to send to the Secretary of State an errone ous rumor as a veritable fact, is our correspondent to be made the subject of false imputations? Or does The N. Y. Times suppose it can excuse its surprising facility in alleging what is not only untrue, but injurious, by such an irrelevant apology as this?

The same exemplary journal also charged our corespondent with having untruly reported that M. Drouyn de l'Huys had been reinstated in office as French Minister of Foreign Affairs. In support of this charge The N. Y. Times now makes a citation from his letter of May 31, stating that he had learned that M. de l'Huys was about to be reinstated. The difference between stating that a fact has already positively occurred, and stating that its occurrence is probable hereafter, may not be apparent to the mental and moral perception of our cotemporary; but it is a distinction which the world in general can appreciate, and which The N. Y. Times would do well to overlook as rarely as possible.

Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, whose diplomatic career has hitherto been so smooth and formal, appears in a new light-being charged with baving broken the laws of this country in the matter of collstments for the Crimes. Charles Herz and Edward H. Perkins being on their trial in Philadelphia charged with entisting soldiers for that purpose, Max Strobel swore to the handwriting of Mr. Howe, General Agent for the British Government in the Unied States, and to that of Mr. Crampton in notes to the aforementioned Charles Herz-one of which says: with reference to our late conversation, I am now enabled to give some definite information on the sabject to which it abused." Another letter was produced being from Mr. Wilkins, Provincial Secretary at Nova Scotis, to Herz, which mentions moneys due laimed by the latter for services rendered. Additional kindred testimony was offered-the most important being that of Mr. Bucknell who carried sealed parcels from Mr. Howe to Mr. Herz and Mr. Crampton.

The Cabinet has sat upon this business, and The Washington Star has an article said to be semi-official, likening the sflair to that of Citizen Genet, which resulted in the Citizen's being deprived of his office by his Governmen at the requirement of this country, It does not seem to us, however, that a case is made out which can justify any action against Mr. Cramp-

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855. The Convention met at noon, the whole State being fully represented with the exception of Suffolk, Sullivan, Rockland and Putnam Counties, and a few absentees from New-York City and other places. Of the 256 delegates, more than 200 were on hand.

Mr. BLUST called to order and named the Hon. REUBEN E. PENTON, of Chautauque, for President, which was voted by acclamation.

Mr. F. made a brief speech, which was loudly ap-

The following Vice-Presidents were then chosen WM. CURTIS NOVES, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, DECDA-IUS WRIGHT, JAMES T. MASTERS, DANIEL WARDWELL, GEORGE W. PRATT, JOHN W. STERRINS, PHILIP DOR-HEIMER: and for Secretaries, THOMAS S. BERRY and Leggs I WYESTR

The Convention then moved a Committee of two from each Judicial District to confer with the Whig Convention, and then adjourned for dinner. SECOND DISPATCH.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26-9 P. M. The only business at the afternoon session was the as pointment of a Committee of Two from each Juliiial District on the platform and one from each Sens torial District, on neminations, the Whig Convention having chosen similar committees for the purpose of joint action. There are not half a dozen in the Whig body who resist the Fusion movement. This evening Mr Patterson of The Parkville Luminary made a good speech; so did John H. Martindale of Ulster, Asa B. Smith of Wayne, J. Pruyn of Syracuse, and Ansel Bascom of Cayuga.

The Whig Convention was addressed by Henry C. Goodwin of Madison, and A. J. Spooner of Kings. They were all fusion. The Nominating Convention not being ready to report at 9 o'clock, the Whig Con vention adjourned to 9 o'c'ock in the morning. The Joint Platform Committee have agreed upon the resoutions, but have not yet reported. The names of candidates thus far agreed upon are: Preston King for Secretary of State, Bradford R. Wood, Judge of Appeals for long term; Joseph Mullin, short term; S. M. Burroughs for Canal Commission; Abijah Mann for Controller; Chas. O. Shepherd for Treasurer.

THIRD DISPATCH. 10 o'clock P. M .- The full ticket is agreed upon, but not reported. It is as follows: Secretary of State, Preston King, Democrat; Comptroller, Jas. M. Cook Whig; Attorney-General, Abijah Mann, Jr, Democrat; Engineer, Geo. Geddes, Whig; Treasurer, Alexander Williams, Whig; Canal Commissioner, Silas M. Burroughs, Democrat; Prison-Inspector, J. Alsley Bailey, Democrat; Appeals Long, Bradford R. Wood, Democrat; Appeals Short, Joseph P. Mullin, Whig. Both Conventions have now adjourned.

LATEST-THE PLATFORM

11 & clock, P. M-The Committees on Resolutions have at last agreed upon a platform, and adjourned. The main feature is freedom for all the territories now ree. Nothing will be said upon Prohibition, the Convention leaving that for the Temperance Convention at Utica, and holding the Republican movement at the present time strictly to the great national issue. There may be a breeze in the Republican Convention, but the platform will probably go through, though the address is said to be too tame, and possibly it will be strengthened, or another proposed.

To the Associated Press. STRACUSE, Wedne-day, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Convention being organized, on motion of Mr. BLUST, a Committee of two from each Judicial District was appointed by the Chair to confer with a imiar body from the Whig Convention, in order to effect unity of action between the two Conventions. The following is the Committee:

The following is the Committee:

lat District, Joseph Blont and L. Sharwood; Hd. Parks Godwin and John Jay: Hill, Joshua Ferra, Jr., and Channesy P. Williams; IVth. Win. B. Harris and James Redington; VH. Hugh McAllher and Nathan Souls; Vith, Benj. F. Tracy and S. Babock; Vilth. Wilson Miller and Rowwell Hart; VIIIth, Austin Smith and Peter P. Murphy.

Mr. Blust moved that the Convention adjourn till

o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Con-Mr. GREELEY suggested that the Committee be em-

ot acted upon. Adjourned till 3 P. M. STRACUSE, Wedresday, Sept. 26, 1855. Messrs. J. B. Ga'e and J. H. Martindale were

owered to report a platform of principles. This was

sppointed additional Secretaries of the Convention. Mr. BLUNT, from the Conference Committee, report ed that they were cordially received by a committee what channels the current of British gold was of sixteen from the Whig Convention, and recom-

poured for this particular purpose. Will the | mended that a committee of airtoen from each Convention to form a platform, and a ne of thirty two from each Convention be raised to nominate candidates.

Mr Owans of Herkimer thought it best that each elegate should name his candidates. DEODATUS WRIGHT thought the Conventions should

be kept reparate, and in order to do so, proposed to adopt the recon mendations of the committee

PRESTON KING moved that the two committees be appointed by the Chair.

Mr. STEBBIAS of Monroe moved as an unendment that the respective delegates from Judicial and Sonstorial Districts nominate their respective committee

The motion as amended was passed. The Committee on Platform was appointed from the

following Judicial Districts: lst Datrict, Joseph Slann and C. C. Leizh; M. Horses Gree, v and Parke Goldwin; 34 Deceleurs Wright and J. S. Horsell, h. Presten Kirg and George W. Henry, orh. Ga., W. Smith of Voltey Owen; Sth. Andrew A. Malher and Africa Wolse, b. S. C. Cayler and J. A. Stebbans; Sth. P. Docsheimer and baries O. 7 hephere.

Mr. FOOTE, on the part of the Whig Convention, row came into the Republican Convention and reported that Mr. Littl-john and himself were directed to say to the Republican Convention that the two committees of the Whig Convention had been raised to confer with these of this Convention [Cheers].

Mesers. Blunt and King were appointed a Committee to make a similar statement to the Whig Convention in reference to the action of the Republicas

The Committee on Nominations was appointed from

The Committee on Nominations was appointed from the Senaterial Districts, as follows:

Ist Horsee M. Jones; M. Frasus D. Culver; M. James Kasnedy; 4th James B. Swehr, 5th Luman Sherwood; 6th Adgas Mr. Muden, 7th, Van Blakeley; 8th, Aurusens M. Alian; 8th, Osc. M. Grier; 6th, H. H. Reynolds; 1th, Wm. Sarnes; 1th, Abram B. U in; 15th, A. Pend, 1tn, Peter F. Hellmary; 1th, Abram B. U in; 15th, L. Pend, 1tn, Septem C. Johnson; 4th Danie; Palmer, 1ch, Edward Lawist, 2th, B. H. Frest, 7th, P. D. Foster; 2th, L. P. Noble; 3th, Amaxim Magan; 2th, Jan, C. Jackson; 2th, T. S. Cleviand, 2th, Heart P. H. Hall, 27th, 1th, W. Prati, 2th, Peter P. Morphy; 2th Wilson Miller; 2th, Matthew B. Rull; 3th, Lewis F. Allon; M. Deios E. Sill.

It was now 5 P. M., and the Convention took a re-

It was now 5 P M , and the Convention took a re-

At this hour Wieting Hall was nearly filled with delegates and outsiders, in anticipation of their hearing the platform and nominations from the respective contaittees. Awaiting these the andience listened to quite a number of desultory speeches from divers speakers, among whom was Mr Patterson Parkville Luminary, who charged the Democracy of the present day with being recreant to the principles of Jefferson, and spoke in no measured terms of denunciation of President Pierce, Atchison and Strings

The main points of the residue of the speeches were in opposition to Slavery, and repeated applause indicated a strong Anti-Slavery feeling in the congrega-

The Probibitory Liquor-Law was advocated by one f the speakers, but cid not elicit much attention. Knew-Nothingism was rather severely handled in a serio-comie style-

It was now 9] o'clock, and the President of the Convention took the Chair and announced that the Whig Convention had adjourned, and the Republican Convention Committee were not ready to report, whereupon the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

> WHIG STATE CONVENTION. STRACUSE, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. E. D. Morgan, chairman of the State Central Committee, who nominated Alonzo S. Upham of Genesce as tem porary chairman. Mr. Upham was unanimously chosen, and also B. F. Hall of Auburn and G. L. Wilson of Albany Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then read and the credentials were presented as the counties were called. Two delegales appearing as representatives for

the IVth Assembly District of Oneida County, On motion, the matter was referred to a Committee consisting of the delegates from the remaining Districts of Oneida. A like case from the HIId Assembly District of Steuben County was disposed of in like manner—the Chair appointing Mr. Allen of Monroe M

the third member of the Committee. On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a Committee of three to consider contested seats from Rensselser County. Messes. Hopkins, Glass and

Van Horner were named as such Committee. A motion was then made that a Committee, to consist of one from each Judicial District, to be appointed by the delegates from their respective Districts, be chesen to select permanent officers for the Convention An amendment was moved that the Committee be

appointed by the Chair, which was adopted, and the Chair was authorized to appoint two instead of one from each Judicial District to establish the Committee Upon the announcement of the Committee a motion was made to adjourn until I o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION

On the Convention reassembling this afternoon the Committees on Credentials reported in favor of the following contestan's: Rensselaer County, Mr. Flood; Steuben County, Mr. Swift; Oneida County, Mr.

The Committee on Permanent Officers reported the

For President, John A. King of Queens; Vice-Presidents, Moses H. Grinnell of New-York, A. H. Marray of Orange, Peter Crispell of Ulster, J. C. Hulbert of Saratoga, Willett H. Sherman of Oneids, W. E. Lansing of Madison, Samuel W. Smith of Livingston, Walter L. Sessions of Chautauque; Secretaries, W. W. Chubbuck of Madison, G. L. Wilson of Albany, John H. Kimberly of Genesee.

The report was unanimously accepted. Mr. Munroe of Onondaga and Mr. Dodd of Washington were appointed a committee to wait on the resident and conduct him to the chair. Mr. King then addressed the Convention upon the

issue now before the Whig party of New York, and declared himself in favor of taking by the hand those who, though outside of the Whig party, were with them on the main issue. The President then announced the presence of s

committee from the Republican State Convention, who announced that a committee of two from each judicial district had been appointed by the Repubcan Convention to confer with a like committee from the Whig Convention, concerning matters of mattel interest to the two bodies.

On motion the Chair was authorized to appoint & similar Committee, and the following gentlemea were

hamed:

Ist District—Mesers, Grinnell and Herrick, M. Mesers,
Murray and Jennings; 3d, Mesers, Cospell and Schoolorafi; sh,
Mesers, Foot and Repkins; 5th, Mesers, Luttiplain and South
man; 8th, Mesers, Churchill and Julian; 7th, Mesers, Hall and
Diskinsen; 8th, Mesers, Upbam and Spaulding.

The Convention then adjourned for an hour.

At 3 o'clock the Convention again reassembled.

The Chairman of the Conference Committee reported "That each Convention appoint a Committee of is—two from each Judicial District—as a Committee at Resolutions, and another of 32—one from each Souterial District—as a Committee on Nomic visus."

A motion recovery the plan agreed upon, as follows:

A motion was made that the Committee be appointed An emendment was offered that the members of the Committee be shosen by the Dologates from the vi-

rious Districts. After a discussion by Mr. Rice of Chautauque, is favor of the amendment, and Mr. Dickinson of See ben, opposed to it; Mr. Brown of Lewis proposed it divide the question, giving the appointment of the Committee on Resolutions to the Chair, and the Committe on Nominations to the delegates from the See

torial Districts.

Mr. Littlejohn of Oswego, opposed the amendment and on a vote the original motion was adopted used

neanimously.

The Chairman appounced the following Committee

In Resolutions:

Ist District—E. D. Morgan and Charles S. Tappan. Mortist—J. H. Jennings and A. Hadden; 3d. A. M. Vedder titlet—J. H. Jennings and A. Hadden; 3d. A. M. Vedder D. H. Ramsey; 4th, Cornelius Schuyjer and S. Foole; 3d. C. Littlejoba and E. A. Brown; 6th, Georga A. Korthrop